RELIGION SCIENCE

The Columbian Star.

.....................The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind...COLUMBIAD.

.I.] WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1822. [No. 26.

COLUMBIAN STAR,
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...—Three Dollars per annum, ...before the first of June; Four ..., if payment is deferred to a sub... period.
...ertisements by the square, 50 cts. ...ry succeeding insertion, 25 cts.
...munications, and letters relating ... COLUMBIAN STAR, must come to ...blishers *post paid*. In every in... where this is not attended to by ...pondents, the postage will be ...d to them.

DESCRIPTIVE.

...E CITY OF WASHINGTON.

...shington City, in the District ...lumbia, the metropolis of the ...d States, is situated on the ...nk of the Potomac and right ...of the Anacostia, by which ...vers it is embraced; it is in ...e 38° 53′, longitude 0; be... ...tended for a first meridian ...omprehends all the lands be... ...g on the east side of Rock ..., at a stone standing in the ... of the road leading from ...etown to Bladensburg; ..., along the middle of said ...o a stone standing on the ...de of the Reedy branch of ...yber; thence, southeasterly, ...g an angle of 61° 20′, with ...ridian, to a stone standing in ...t road leading from Bladens... ...o the Eastern Branch Fer... ...en east, parallel to the said ...d west line, to the Eastern ...; then, with the waters of ...d Eastern Branch, Potomac ... and Rock Creek, to the ...of beginning." It was plan... ...der the direction of George ...ngton, then President of the ... States, by *Pierre C. L'En...* ... the year 1791. The po... ...for the different edifices and ... several squares and areas, ... down by *Andrew Ellicott*, ...rst determined on the most ...geous ground, command... ... most extensive prospects, ... better susceptible of such ...ements as either use or or... ... may require. Lines or ...s of direct communication ...een devised to connect the ...stant objects with the prin... ... a direct communication ...e principal, and, preserving ... the whole, a reciprocity ..., and the most favourable ... for convenience and pros... ...North and south lines, cross... ...others running east and west, ... the city into streets and ..., and, at certain intervals, ...re squares which are always ...ain open, unoccupied by ...gs, for the purpose of pro... ... a free circulation of air, ...hese are intended to be laid ...o walks and planted with ...s some of the avenues are, ...larly the Pennsylvania ave... ...om the Capitol to the Pre... ...s house. The avenues are ... after the respective states. ...apitol is the point from ...he streets are named; those ... north and south of it are ...ated by the letters of the al... ...—A street north—A street ...—and both extend to the let... ... Those running east and ...f it are numbered 1st street ... 1st street east; those to the ...tend to 31, and those to the ...xtend to 27. The Tyber ...hrough the middle of the ci... ... may be conveyed to the ...round on which the Capitol ...—and the water of the Ty... ...d the Reedy Branch may be ...yed to the Capitol and the ...ent's house; the avenues, ...ch streets as lead immedi... ...o public places, are from ... 160 feet wide, divided into ...ys, walks of trees, and car... ...ways; the others are of va... ...widths, from 70 to 110 feet; ...venues and streets, of 100 ...d upwards, have footways of ...et wide; those under 100 ...ver 80, have footways 17 feet ... and, under 80 feet, 12 feet ...ys; and the centre of the ...s, hydrants, and trees, are ... the streets, to be placed four feet outside the curbstone. The principal part of the city was graduated by the surveyors and recorded before any buildings were erected; and there is a city surveyor, whose duty it is to give the proper graduation and outlines of lots, as recorded, to persons desirous of building, and give a certificate thereof, when demanded, on the payment of a small fee. The ground on which the city stands was ceded by the state of Maryland to the United States in full sovereignty, and the proprietors of the soil surrendered their lands to be laid out as a city, gave up one half to the United States, and subjected other parts to be sold to raise money as a donation to be employed, and constitute a fund for the erection of the public buildings.

The buildings belonging to the United States, are,

1. The Capitol, a large and massy building of the Corinthian order, of free stone, composed of a central edifice and two wings; the whole front of the building is about 360 feet; the wings were nearly completed when the British army, under Gen. Ross, (who was afterwards slain in battle near Baltimore,) in August, 1814, made a sudden incursion, gained possession of the city, setting fire to the Capitol, President's house, Public Offices, &c. not connected with the operations of war, reducing the whole to ashes, together with a valuable and extensive library belonging to Congress; the wings are rebuilt, and the centre nearly completed. The foundation of the north wing was laid in the presence of President Washington, on the 16th of September, 1793, and that of the centre on the 24th of August, 1818, being the anniversary of its destruction by the British.

2. The President's house, built of free stone, two stories high, of the Ionic order, and covered with copper, and distant from the Capitol about one and a half miles.

3. Four buildings, erected in a line east and west of the President's house, for the accommodation of the principal departments of government and subordinate offices; the whole are of brick, two stories high, with free stone basements and covered with slate; the two new ones are handsome edifices, with free stone porticos on the north front, in the Ionic order.

4. The General Post Office, where the Patent Office is also kept, is a large and handsome building, three stories high, and 120 feet in length, is situated on high ground, about equi-distant from the Capitol and the President's house.

5. A very extensive Navy Yard, completely enclosed with a lofty brick wall, with a handsome gateway with guard-rooms; a neat dwelling for the Commandant, and others for different officers of the yard; extensive warehouses, shops for blacksmiths, coopers, turners, plumbers, painters, &c.&c. sail lofts, model rooms, timber shed, a steam engine which works two saws, drives a tilt-hammer and the turners' lathes. The Columbus 74 and Potomac 44 were built at this yard, and there is a large frigate now on the stocks. The Potomac has been hauled up on Commodore Rodgers' inclined plane, erected as a substitute for a dry dock.—Within the enclosure is a neat marble monument, erected by the American officers to the memory of their brethren who fell before Tripoli, in the year 1804; this monument was mutilated by the British on the 25th of Aug. 1814. In this yard are deposited vast quantities of naval stores and cannon of every size, and is superior to any thing of the kind in the United States.

6. A comfortable Marine Barrack, sufficient for 1,500 men, well enclosed, having a handsome parade, and a neat and commodious residence for the Commandant of the Corps, and good houses for the subaltern officers, an armory, and shops for the repair of arms, &c.

7. A substantial Navy Magazine, with a house for the keeper.

8. A Fort at the extreme southern point of land in the city, commands the channel of the Potomac and the Eastern Branch; the improvements at this place are extensive and substantial; with store houses, an armory, shops in which are made gun carriages, fixed ammunition, &c. with an ... open space belonging to the garrison.

The Capitol square is enclosed by a strong and handsome iron railing, and in part planted with trees and shrubbery, and will in a short time afford a delightful promenade. Similar improvements are making at the President's house and public offices.

Prior to the conflagration in 1814, many doubts had been expressed whether the seat of the national government would remain at Washington, and at the session of Congress immediately after that event, a serious effort was made to transfer the offices of government to another place; but the motion to that effect having failed, Congress liberally appropriated money to rebuild the public edifices, and voted to replace their library by the purchase of that of Thomas Jefferson; it consists now of about twelve thousand volumes. Those who had been most forward in promoting the removal, were now the most ardent in voting to promote the prosperity of the city—thereby giving to it an unquestionable character of permanency.

There is a pile bridge, about one mile long, over the Potomac, built in 1809, leading to Alexandria; and two over the Eastern Branch. Of turnpikes, there is one to Alexandria, one to intersect the Little River turnpike, in Virginia, another to Baltimore, completed, and one now opening to Montgomery Court house. A canal passes through the city, connecting the waters of the Eastern Branch with the Potomac, and through which the massy marble columns brought down the Potomac were conveyed to the capitol. The Eastern branch has a sufficient depth of water for frigates to ascend to the navy yard without lightening, and vessels drawing 14 feet water come up to the Potomac bridge, near to which are three good wharves, and from thence to the mouth of the Tiber there is ten feet at high tide.—The Tyber itself is shallow, having a soft muddy bottom, which might be easily removed, so as to afford eight feet water to the centre market, on Pennsylvania avenue; and on it there are four wharves and three bridges. There are four market houses, in each of which markets are held tri-weekly; the centre one is large and commodious, and well supplied: when finished, it will form three sides of an oblong square, the south front being open to the water of the Tiber. The city contains, also, a large infirmary, a female orphan asylum, a gaol, a neat and commodious new theatre, erected since the destruction of the old one by fire, and the old ... rebuilt for assembly rooms; a circus, and two masonic halls, a city hall, commenced in August, 1820, the south half of which is built and enclosed; it presents a front of 251 feet, erected from the proceeds of a lottery, authorized by Congress; three buildings for public schools, two of which are on the Lancasterian plan, supported by the corporation, open for all poor children; 13 places of public worship, viz. two for Episcopalians, three Presbyterian, two Catholic, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Unitarian, and a Friends' meeting, which are generally well attended. There are also a City Library, Medical, Botanical, Clerk's Benevolent, Masonic, Orphan, Dorcas, Bible, Missionary, and Tract Societies, Columbian Institute, and other institutions.—Education is not overlooked, as is evinced by the numerous academies and schools which are established. Besides the Columbian College, adjoining the city, there is a large Catholic Theological Seminary, in the city, connected with which is a school for the general education of youth. Stores of every description are increasing in number, and baths have been erected for the convenience of the public. An extensive window glass manufactory, which supplies the market, and exports to a considerable amount; five very extensive taverns, with accommodations equal to any of a similar nature; three banks, and a branch of the United States' Bank; a Fire Insurance Company, nine printing offices, two daily papers, two tri-weekly, and two weekly. A steam boat runs regularly to Aquia creek, one to Alexandria, and another from Norfolk to the city. Five stages depart daily to Baltimore, and several others to other places. The Pennsylvania avenue is supplied with spring water, by means of wooden pipes and hydrants, and a new spring has been opened on K and 13th streets west, and conveyed in pipes to the neighbourhood of the branch Bank, affording upwards of sixty gallons of water per minute; there are also pipes and hydrants from a spring near the New Jersey avenue, south of the capitol, and another near the navy yard market. West of the navy yard, on the Eastern branch, there are several extensive wharves, and ware-houses, and a brewery.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

LITERARY.

FROM THE EVANGELICAL AND LITERARY MAGAZINE.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY.

[We have embraced every opportunity that has offered, to express our good will towards the Theological Seminaries in our country, and our best wishes for their complete success. In our last No. we gave a slight historical sketch of the school of the prophets established at Andover; and now it affords us great pleasure to insert a similar sketch of that at Princeton.]

To the publisher of the Evangelical and Literary Magazine.

SIR,

I send, for insertion in the Magazine, an outline of the history of the Seminary at Princeton. It is chiefly derived from "A brief Account of the Rise, Progress, and present state of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at Princeton," &c. just published by Anthony Finley of Philadelphia; to which your readers are referred for more extended information, if they desire it, than I am able to give. I shall, however, notice such changes as have been made by the last General Assembly.

Rise and establishment of the Seminary.

The general reasons, which induced the General Assembly to establish this institution, are so well expressed in the little book just noticed, that I cannot forbear transcribing the first paragraph.

"The importance of the union of piety and learning in the holy ministry, is one of those radical principles of ecclesiastical wisdom, which the experience of ages has served more and more to confirm. If the *priests' lips were* of old *to keep knowledge*; if the ministers of the Gospel are bound to *feed the people with knowledge and understanding*; then nothing can be plainer than that ignorance, or small and indigested knowledge is, next to the want of piety, one of the most serious defects in a candidate for the sacred office. It is equally plain, that if this great concern be properly directed, especially if it be directed with order and uniformity, it must be attended to by the church herself. That which is left to individual enterprise and caprice, may sometimes be well managed, but will seldom be managed in any two cases alike. Besides, unless the church take this matter into her own hands, she cannot inspect and control the education which her candidates for the holy ministry receive. Her most precious fountains may be poisoned without her being able to apply an effectual remedy. No church, therefore, which neglects the proper education of her ministers, can be considered as faithful, either to her own most vital interests, or to the honour of her divine Head and Lord."

Under convictions of this kind, the proposal to establish a Theological Seminary, for the Presbyterian church was presented to the General Assembly in May, 1809, in the form of an overture from the Presbytery of Philadelphia.—This overture was referred to a select committee, who brought in a report favourable to the general design; and suggested three plans for the accomplishing of the important object proposed; viz. the establishment of *one* great school in some central and convenient place—the establishment of *two* such schools for the accommodation of the northern and southern divisions of the Presbyterian church—or the establishment of a Theological school in each Synod belonging to the General Assembly. The committee presented the *advantages* and *disadvantages* of these several plans with great impartiality; and proposed that they should be submitted to all the Presbyteries within the bounds of the General Assembly.

In May, 1810, the Presbyteries were called on in the General Assembly to report on the subject referred to them. These reports were referred to a select committee. And when that committee reported, it appeared that of the Presbyteries which had taken up the case submitted to them, there was *an equal number* in favour of a great school, and of a school in each Synod. Yet when the committee came to consider the reasons which determined some of the Presbyteries to vote for the *latter* and against the *former* measure, it was ascertained that they were founded on misconception of the plan, and would be completely obviated by a developement of its details. It was then taken for granted, that there was a greater amount of presbyterial suffrage in favour of a *single school*, than of any other plan. It was therefore recommended to the General Assembly, at once to adopt measures for the establishment of one great central Seminary. The resolutions proposed by the committee were adopted, and the Rev. Doctors Green, Woodhull, Romeyn and Miller, and the Rev. Messrs. Archibald Alexander, James Richards and Amzi Armstrong, were appointed a committee to digest and prepare a plan of a Theological Seminary, to be reported to the next General Assembly.

In the year 1811, a plan was reported accordingly, and after amendment was adopted.

Plan of the Seminary.

Of this I can only give a very imperfect sketch, referring for farther information to the *Assembly's Digest*, or to the little work of Finley's before mentioned.

In the introduction, the circumstances of the church, which loudly call for additional and vigorous efforts to increase the supply of able and faithful ministers of the Gospel are recited, and the true design of the founders of the institution is distinctly stated. This design is such that it must commend itself to every member of the Presbyterian church, and indeed to the friends of religion in general—This statement concludes thus: "It (the design) is, finally, to endeavour to raise up a succession of men, at once *qualified for*, and thoroughly *devoted to* the work of the gospel ministry; who, with various endowments, suiting them to different stations in the church of Christ, may all possess a portion of the spirit of the primitive propagators of the Gospel; prepared to make every sacrifice, to endure every hardship, and to render every service which the promotion of pure and undefiled religion may require."

The plan then goes on to provide, that the seminary shall always be under the control of the General Assembly—that there shall be a Board of Directors for inspecting and conducting the institution—and that there shall be such Professors as the assembly shall from time to time direct. Only it is determined that three professors shall be necessary for the complete organization of the seminary, namely, one of Didactic and Polemic Theology; one of Oriental and Biblical Literature; and one of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government. The Professors must be ordained ministers of the gospel; and on their induction into office are required in a very solemn manner to subscribe the constitution of the church and declare their adherence to it.

In the article of *study and attainments*, the course prescribed requires three years; and the *attainments* include *the Original Languages* of the holy scriptures, *Jewish* and *Christian Antiquities*, *Ancient Geography* and *Oriental Customs*, *Natural*, *Didactic*, *Polemic* and *Casuistic Theology*, *General History* and *Chronology*, with the HISTORY OF THE CHURCH, acquaintance with practical writers, and a knowledge of the scriptural principles of *ecclesiastical polity*. The pupils are examined twice a year, in presence of the Board of Directors or a committee appointed for that purpose; and the professors are required to adopt all the measures in their power to make thorough theologians of those committed to their care. The space of three years, indeed, is much too short for this; but when it is considered, that students generally go directly from colleges to the seminary, and carry with them their habits of study, and their thirst for knowledge, it is not too much to hope that during their course through the institution, they may lay a broad and firm foundation, on which to build in after life.

The plan also manifests a most laudable solicitude for the improvement of the students in personal piety; and the measures prescribed are well calculated to promote that all important part of training for the gospel ministry.

Progress of the Seminary from 1812 to 1822.

In May, 1812, the General Assembly located the Seminary at Princeton, and the Rev. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D., a man justly revered and loved by the whole church, was appointed professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology. In August, Dr. Alexander was inaugurated, and entered on the duties of his office with *three* students.

At the meeting of the General Assembly the next year, the Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D. was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government;—and was inaugurated in September following. In the choice of this gentleman, as well as that of the former, the General Assembly were eminently happy, as the event has fully proved. At the time of this election, the students had increased to *eight*. The number, however, soon became considerable; and it was found necessary to erect an edifice for their accommodation. This was begun in 1815, and was opened in the autumn of 1817. This building stands on a commanding eminence in the southern extremity of the borough of Princeton, near the Philadelphia road. It is a plain, handsome, substantial stone building, four stories high, one hundred and fifty feet in length, and fifty in breadth. It contains apartments for the steward's family, a Refectory, Recitation rooms, Library, and accommodations for about eighty students.

The whole course of study prescribed in the plan of the Seminary was divided between the two Professors, from the time of their appointment until May, 1820;—when Mr. Charles Hodge, at that time a licentiate, but now an ordained minister, was appointed assistant teacher of the original languages of scripture. In May, 1822, Mr. Hodge was appointed Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature.

"There has been a slow, but steady increase of the number of students in the Seminary, from the opening of the first session, until the present time. It began with

three. The number now connected with it is nearly eighty. The whole number of students who have belonged to the Institution, from its commencement, including those at present belonging to it, is 235. Of these *eight* are deceased; nearly *one hundred* are or have been pastors of churches, *one* is a missionary among the heathen in *India*; *two* are missionaries among the heathen in our own country; several more have in view, and are preparing for the same field of labour; at least *four* others have devoted themselves to foreign missionary service; and between *thirty* and *forty* have been, or are, engaged in missions in frontier and destitute settlements."

This is an amount of good equalling the most sanguine hopes of the friends of the Seminary. And they may well say, if in its infancy, and struggling as it even yet is with many difficulties, it has accomplished so much, what may not be expected from it, when the liberality of the church and the blessing of heaven shall have brought it to maturity?

The Library of the Seminary until lately consisted only of about 2,200 volumes, most of which were donations. But by the happy union between the Presbyterian and associate reformed churches, which was completed at the last session of the General Assembly, an addition of nearly 4000 volumes of very valuable books has at once been made to it. Besides this, although the Seminary is an institution entirely independent of the College of New Jersey, and totally distinct from it, yet the Trustees of the College have, with a truly liberal spirit, granted "to the Professors and pupils of the Theological Seminary, the free use of the College Library; subject to such rules as may be adopted for the preservation of the books, and the good order of the same." This Library consists of 7000 volumes; many of which are choice and rare works in Theology. The private Libraries of the Professors are also very valuable. So that the students have free access to at least twenty thousand volumes. The greatest want experienced in the institution, as regards the Library, is the want of a sufficient number of suitable class books.

Funds of the Seminary—Support of Students, &c.

On this subject, I have nothing gratifying to communicate. The whole permanent fund of the Seminary does not much exceed $18,000. The annual interest of this money scarcely reaches to $1,100. The annual necessary expenses now amount to $4,500. A few public spirited individuals, in their zeal for the interests of the institution, have, for three years, guaranteed to the newly elected Professor, a salary with which, although inadequate, he is contented. But after the expiration of that period, the annual expenses will rise to about six thousand dollars.—Will no *Bartletts* nor *Abbotts*, no *Browns* nor *Norrisses* rise up in the Presbyterian church, and, while they immortalize their own names by founding their Professorship, confer perpetual blessings on the church of God, and on the land of their birth or the country of their adoption?

But in the mean time, there is no way of making up the serious deficiency in the funds of the institution, but the precarious one of congregational collections; that is by payments from what, with the utmost propriety, is called the *contingent fund*. The whole church ought to unite, and at once relieve this distressing embarrassment.

The Synods of North-Carolina, and of South-Carolina and Georgia have agreed jointly to endow a Professorship in four years from Nov. 1821.

The Synods of Philadelphia, and of New-York and New Jersey, have each resolved also to endow a Professorship; but without any limitation of time.

There is a *Student's fund*, designed for the support of indigent students; but it amounts only to $1,100. Besides this, eight scholarships have been founded, and several are in progress. But the most important assistance to young men pursuing their studies, is afforded by *Female Cent Societies.*—Sometimes as many as *sixteen* students *in one year* have been supported in whole or in part by the contributions of pious females. These contributions consist of money, clothing, bed-furniture, &c. &c; and without them many a young man would be obliged to relinquish his studies, and give up all his hopes of usefulness in the ministry of the gospel.

Course of Study in the Seminary.

First Year.—1. Original Languages of Scripture. 2. Biblical Criticism, including *Critica Sacra* and *Hermeneutica Sacra*—By the Professor of *Oriental and Biblical Literature.*

3. *Sacred Chronology.* 4. *Sacred Geography.* 5. *Biblical and Profane History connected.*—By the Professor of *Ecclesiastical History and Church Government.*

6. *Jewish Antiquities and Oriental Customs*—By the Professor of *Didactic and Polemic Theology.*

Second Year.—1. *Original Languages of Scripture*, continued, one day in each week.

2. *Didactic Theology*, two days in each week.

3. *Ecclesiastical History*, two days in each week through the year.

Third Year.—1. *Didactic Theology* continued and concluded.

2. *Polemic Theology*, embracing the Deistical and Pelagian, Arian and Socinian Controversies, &c. 3. *Ecclesiastical History*, concluded. 4. *Church Government.* 5. *Lecture on the composition and delivery of Sermons*—By the Professor of *Ecclesiastical History and Church Government.*

6. *Lectures on the Pastoral Care*—By the Professor of *Didactic* and *Polemic Theology.*

In this course of study there is a beneficial change in the modes of giving instruction; sometimes it is done by Lectures, sometimes by Text books, and sometimes by setting the students to the writing of dissertations on particular subjects. The highest excellency of the whole method is, that, while it allows sufficient range of thought and freedom of inquiry, it does not throw the young and inexperienced student loose from all restraints, and remove him out of sight of all the land-marks by which the church has always been guided. It establishes him in settled and undoubted principles, and yet does not fetter his mind by human authority. He is neither a free-thinker nor an intellectual slave.

But this account ought not to be closed without some notice of the *voluntary associations formed by the students for their own improvement in knowledge and piety.* These consist of

1. The Theological Society.—It embraces all the students in the Seminary, together with such ministers and licentiates as reside in the neighbourhood, and find it convenient to attend. It meets twice a week; once to hear orations delivered by the students; and once for the purpose of debating questions proposed, and hearing essays. The Professors preside alternately: and free scope is given to critical remarks on the performances.

2. The Society for improvement in the composition and delivery of Sermons.—This Society is composed of students in the third year. It meets once a week. At each meeting two sermons are delivered *memoriter*, by students appointed for the purpose. The members make their remarks; and the Professors close with such observations as they may think profitable.

3. The Society for improvement in Biblical Literature.—This Society meets every Monday evening except the first in the month, when it gives way to the Monthly Concert of Prayer. The exercises are translations of select portions of the original scriptures, with critical analyses, remarks, and practical observations; and dissertations on subjects in Biblical Literature. The Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature is the President; and the members are chosen by election. The other Professors and some other gentlemen are honorary members.

4. The Society of inquiry respecting Missions, and the state of Religion.—This Society meets once a month. Its object is sufficiently explained by its title. This Society has commenced a Missionary Library, which is likely in process of time to become very valuable, by donations.

Besides these, there is a Conference Meeting held every Sabbath in term time, which is attended by the Professors and all the students. The object of this meeting is to promote practical religion.

Thus have I given you a slight sketch of this important institution; and I hasten to a conclusion with only three remarks.

1. It seems impossible to guard any institution more effectually against the wild spirit of innovation, and the prevailing errors of the present day than this is guarded by its constitution. It cannot become corrupt, until the majority of ministers trained up in the bosom of the Presbyterian church shall be corrupted, and "deny the Lord that bought them."

2. The plan pursued seems well calculated to form sound and solid divines, to train up workmen who need not be ashamed, because they know how rightly to divide the word of truth.

3. The measures adopted seem admirably calculated to cherish a spirit of piety, and send forth warm-hearted and zealous preachers of the Cross, as well as learned theologians.

In this view of the Seminary every Christian, and especially every Presbyterian ought daily to pray, may God bless it! This is my prayer. Rusticus.

MISSIONARY.

FOREIGN.

BAPTIST MISSION TO INDIA.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. William Ward, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated

Serampore, Dec. 5, 1821.

The buildings of the College form a noble pile. Strangers come almost daily to see it, though in an unfinished state. One of the Sanscrit students is a member with us, a young man of promising parts, and I hope really pious. He has written a letter to one of the Hartford Asylum boys. Another student in Sanscrit, a fine youth, has offered himself for church membership. We have no regular candidates for the ministry attached to the College yet; but as soon as Mr. Mack is able to understand and speak Bengalee, I hope we shall have a number.

I found the number of native converts had increased very considerably during my absence, and when I had them all, men and women, one by one, to talk to, and to talk to them about the state of their souls, I was surprised to observe the increase. A few had died; and there was hope in their death, at least in the death of most. Since my return we have had two baptisms, and have now near ten candidates, almost all natives. One is, however, my dear daughter Hannah, on whose account I hope I feel really thankful. She endears truly gracious, and is very amiable. My son-in-law, and my other daughter, are not, I fear, in a converted state; and yet they give us comfort as dutiful children. My son-in-law is 21; Amelia is 14. John superintends native schools, and translates into the Bengalee for the Bengalee newspaper, and English works for the College. The New Testament in the Telinga, the Kunkun, the Kunoje, the Harutee, the Nepal, the Marwar, the Bhugulkund and the Bikanar languages, have recently issued from the press; and there are now in the press the Mugud, the Oojein, the Kurnata, the Khasu, the Jumboo, the Munipore, the Kytie, the Shree Nagur, the Bhutnere, the Kumaoo, and the Palpa New Testaments. The Old Testament in Assum, Kashmere, Pushtoo or Affghan, and the Shikh, are also in the press. The Old Testament in Bengalee, Sungscrit, and Orissa, are also in the press to be reprinted.

The schools are not so extended as they were, for want of funds; but I hope they are really elevating the minds of the rising generation, as far as they extend. In some, the scriptures are read without hesitation; and difficulties in this department are melting down rapidly.

My brethren Carey and Marshman, and John Marshman are in excellent health. Mr. John Marshman is about to visit England, &c.; and I hope his journey will really contribute to the good of the cause here, as well as to his own advancement in the knowledge of brethren at home, and of true experimental religion in his own soul.

Besides Serampore and Calcutta, we have eight missionary stations, supported by our private funds, that is by the proceeds of our own labours, viz. one at Delhi, and others at Futtyghur, Benares, Allahabad, Dhacca, Chittagong, Jessore, Midnapore, Dinagepore, &c. The last place is not supported by us, except as far as books, &c. are concerned; and another station of the same kind exists at Parbutteepore, where, however, a native preacher is to be supported by us. Brother Fernandez at Dinagepore, and brother Hampton at Parbutteepore support themselves, and the general expenses of the station likewise. At all these stations there are small or larger churches of native Christians; several of these churches are large. In maintaining discipline, and in keeping the converts up to a holy self-denying life, much pains are required. They are to be considered as just emerging out of an incessant range of brutal gratification and unrestrained indulgence of ungodly tempers; and, like a tree taken out of the forest, want much pruning.

In the country around us, we are cheered by a spirit of inquiry, a disposition to read, to think, to doubt; and this has taken place among the higher orders, in many cases. I do not mean to say that this is a spiritual concern about the soul; but an inquiry into the absurdities of heathenism. Conversions are not rare; but this general inquiry into the claims of the heathen deities, &c. is more extensive. Female education is commencing here and there on a small scale. Government continues favourable. The Holy Scriptures, and evangelical books and tracts are extensively circulated; missionaries are multiplying; in many of the languages of India our Lord Jesus Christ is proclaimed, and the Holy Spirit is speaking to the heathen. We want the days of Brainerd, the revivals of America. Oh! pray for us. Forget us not. Wrestle earnestly for us, that India may yield her increase.—*Rel. Rem.*

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION.

The journal of Mr. Bingham, written while he was at Atooi, confirms what has been said relative to Tamoree's resignation of his authority; but states, in addition to our former knowledge on the subject, that Rehoreho *refused to accept his resignation.* This is very pleasing intelligence, as there seems to be good reason for believing Tamoree to be a liberal, warm, and somewhat enlightened friend and patron of missionaries. When Reh-reho returned to Woahoo, Tamoree went with him; and was, soon after his arrival, married to Kahoomanoo, the honoured widow of Tamahamaha; having, for a sufficient cause, previously dissolved his connexion with Tapoolee, his former queen. This new connexion must necessarily increase his influence and power with the people, and with Rehoreho; and the mission will, we trust, derive advantage from it.

The fact stated in the journal, that Tamoree was once a drunkard, but is now temperate, affords ground for hope, that Reho-reho,—who is by no means destitute of native good sense, and a susceptibility to mild and judicious influence,—will also reform; and coming within the attraction of divine truth, withdraw after him, like Pomare, the great body of his people. The grand desideratum with the missionaries, is, to obtain for their message, the *hearing ear.* This being secured, an *understanding heart* will, in a multitude of cases, be quite sure to follow. In all countries, but especially in countries which are uncivilized, the example of chief men goes very far. It is easy to see, that if the king of the islands should attend diligently to the instructions of the missionaries, his subjects, to a great extent, would do so too. The truths of the gospel, which always have been, and always will be mighty through God, would thus be brought to act upon them with great and increasing energy; and Woahoo and Atooi might soon become like Taheite and Eimeo.

Indeed, the prospects of this mission were, at the last dates, more encouraging, although the mission had been established less than two years, than were the prospects at the Society Islands, after the missionaries had laboured there more than ten years. To God belongs—to Him be all the glory!

The schools at Woahoo and Atooi are greatly prospered. The children are affectionate and docile. The seed is sown, and the soil seems to be prolific. They are all taught the fundamental truths of the Gospel; and no one objects. Indeed, these blessed truths are inculcated in every school under the patronage of the Board; and, so far as we know, at every school among the heathen, which has been instituted and is instructed by Protestant missionaries.

The voyage to the Society Islands, was postponed by Tamoree; for reasons which he deemed sufficient, and which, in a very friendly manner, he stated in a letter to the missionaries.

On the whole, we were never more convinced, that the Sandwich Islands present an important field for missionary labour. It is important in respect to seamen of different nations, multitudes of whom go there every year. It is important in respect to the adjacent continents and islands. It is central: and from it heralds of salvation may go from it to the tribes and nations in the north-western and western parts of America, in the north-eastern and eastern parts of Asia, and on the numerous islands of the Pacific.—Should divine providence bless the labours of the missionaries, it will be found expedient to establish a missionary school there, to which natives may be brought from the several regions, and in which they may be fitted for usefulness to their countrymen.—And why may not missionaries to the neighbouring continents and islands, be raised up from the youth of Owhyhee, Woahoo and Atooi? Are there no more Obookiah's there. No more, with hearts as warm, minds as strong, and resolutions as inflexible, as he possessed? We believe there are many such; and that the enjoyment of the same privileges, and of the sanctifying, enlightening, elevating influence of the same religion, will yet bring them forth for the enlargement and glory of Zion.

One of the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, in a letter referring to the low state of the funds of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a year since, inquires; "Are we then to give up the hope of seeing additional labourers and adequate supplies sent to our aid, unless other important plans of the Board be neglected? It would be a grief to us to be cast on the hospitality of strangers in such a sense, as to become a burden to them, without the best means of doing them good. It is with devout gratitude that we can say, the churches of America have not forgotten their missionaries, nor ceased to contribute for their support. The Lord will provide. I will not only deny myself the 'use of sugar,' but of *bread* also, rather than any of the plans of the Board should be embarrassed, and the conversion of the world retarded." May the Lord crown His churches with the *spirit of missions*, and send forth His salvation to the ends of the earth.

FOREIGN ABSTRACTS.

London Missionary Society—28th Anniversary.—The annual meeting of the Society was held at Surry chapel. W. A. Hankey, Esq. in the chair. The Report was read by the Rev. G. Burder. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Bogue, Rev. J. Hughes, Maj. Gen. Pritzler, Rev. J. Leischild, Lord Gambier, Mr. Wilberforce, Rev. I. East, Rev. C. Mahan, Rev. Dr. Collyer, Rev. Mr. Robertson, Rev. J. A. Coombs, Rev. J. Bunting, Rev. J. Campbell, Lieut. Jacobs, C. Metcalf, Esq. Rev. Dr. Waugh, B. Shaw, Esq. and Rev. Dr. Winter. The collections after the several sermons and the annual meeting, amounted to £1,632 6s. 6d. The receipts of the year, amounted to £29,437—exceeding those of the preceding year £3263.—The expenditure however, amounted to £40,279—almost £11,000 more than the receipts.

Church Missionary Society—22d Anniversary.—April 29. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, E. India Company's chaplain at Madrass, from John iv. 34—36. April 30. The annual meeting was held in Freemasons' Hall; Lord Gambier in the chair. The Report was read by the Secretary. The collections at these two meetings amounted to £389 7s. The whole receipts of the year, as appeared from the Treasurer's Report, amounted to £32,975 9s. 7d.—about £2000 more than were received last year.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.—April 24. The London District Auxiliary, held its annual meeting, preparatory to the annual meeting of the Parent Institution. £63 were collected. April 25. Three sermons were preached at different chapels, by Rev. Messrs. James Clark and Moore.—£136 were collected. April 28. *Sabbath.*—Fifty-eight sermons were preached at various chapels in London and its vicinity, which produced contributions amounting to £578. April 29. The annual meeting of the Society took place; J. Butterworth, Esq. in the chair. The Report was read by the Rev. J. Bunting, one of the Secretaries; and resolutions were moved, seconded and passed. The collections and donations connected with this meeting, amounted to £424.

United Brethren.—An annual sermon was preached on the 2d May, in behalf of the missions supported by this denomination of Christians, by Rev. L. Richmond, from 1st Thes. 1—23. They have nearly 170 labourers in the field; and enumerate in their congregations, 32,000 converts. The collection taken up at this time amounted to £70 12s.

Home Missionary Society—3d Anniversary.—The meeting was held at the City of London Tavern; three rooms were filled, and numbers disappointed, were obliged to return home. R. H. Martin, Esq. T. Thompson, Esq. and Rev. Dr. Collyer, presided. Upwards of 30 ministers were present. The Society employs 22 missionaries, who preach in 159 villages, among a population of 80,000, and have about 15,000 hearers, and several thousand children in their Sabbath schools.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society, has 12 missionaries under its direction, wholly devoted to missionary labours, beside employing about 70 stated ministers and occasional preachers a part of the time. They have 315 stations in England, and 7 in Wales; beside those recently established in the adjacent islands of Jersey and Scilly. Connected with these stations, are upwards of 70 Sabbath schools, containing at least 4000 children.

The English Baptist Mission in India, has sustained a recent loss in the death of Mr. Chamberlain, who is represented as no ordinary character, either as a Christian or a Missionary. He was proceeding homeward for his health, and twenty days after his embarkation, his spirit took its flight to a better world; he leaves a wife, a daughter, and the church of Christ at large to mourn his removal.

RELIGIOUS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, May 1, 1822, was held, at the Freemason's Hall, London, the *eighteenth* anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

From an abstract of their Report it appears, that the issues of Bibles and Testaments within the year, from the Depository, have been

118,766 Bibles,
136,973 New Testaments;

making, with those issued at the expense of the Society, from foreign presses, since the commencement of the Institution, *three Millions two Hundred and Fifty Thousand* Bibles and Testaments.

The total net receipts amounted to £103,802 *17s. 1d.*

The total net payments amounted to £90,445 *6s. 4d.*

The Society is under engagements, which will become payable within its current year, to the amount of £50,000.

PARIS BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society, instituted little more than three years ago by the Protestants, already numbers as its auxiliaries, *forty* Societies and *twelve* Associations. Its income, which last year was only about 45,000 francs, (8,550 dollars,) has been increased the present year to very nearly 103,000 (19,570 dollars). The ... since its existence, has ... bove *twenty-two thousand* ... and Testaments.

ANNIVERSARIES OF RELIG... RITABLE SOCIETIES IN LO...

Naval and Military Bible Socie... ty—42d Anniversary... meeting was held May ... Gambier in the chair. ... received at this meeting ... reading of the Report and ... dress. The total receipts ... year were £2,040 4s. ... payments £2,065 10s. ...

Religious Tract Society ... Anniversary.—The annual ... was held the 10th of May ... ner, Esq. Treasurer in the ... 5,222,470 Tracts were is... ing the year; being 398,... than were issued the p... year. Since the forma... Society, the issues amount ... *five millions*, besides others ... at the expense of the Socie... The receipts of the year ... to £9,261 3s. The pay... £9,242.

Jews Society—14th An... ry.—The Rev. G. S. Faber ... ed the sermon, on Thurs... ing, 18th April, from Isa. ... £67 2s. 2d. were colle... annual meeting of the So... held the 2d May. The L... or took the chair, and op... meeting. Addresses w... after the reading of the R... Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Wi... Lord Gambier, Rev. G. ... L. Way, J. Brown, J. ... ningham, L. Richmond ... The collection after the ... amounted to £134. The ... ceipts of the year, were ... 2s. 11d. exceeding those ... preceding year, £82 6... The payments of the ye... £10,049 19s. 6d.

Hibernian Society—16... versary.—The annual ... was held May 4. His Ro... ness, the Duke of Glou... the chair. After the R... been read by one of the ... ries, Rev. B. Rickings, ... ing was addressed by th... Gosford, Rev. G. Clark... Calthorpe, Rev. Dr. Ra... other gentlemen of dist... The collection amounte... 8s. 8d. The receipts of ... were £5,372 5s. 6d.; ... ments £6,258 9s. 10d. ... ciety has already done ... the instruction of the ... Irish; and other societies ... bouring earnestly in the ... of moral desolation. B... alone, will Ireland prob... covered from the supe... ignorance that now degr...

African Institution—... versary.—The annual m... held in the spacious Hall ... masons' Tavern; which ... tirely filled—and a coll... taken that nearly equalled ... of all the subscriptions ... tions of the preceding y... this occasion, some of the ... tinguished orators of Gre... took an active part, and ... dolph, of Virginia, also, ... sence of the American ... dor, returned thanks for ... paid to his country in ... reoslutions submitted. Th... of the year, were £1,1... expenditures, $1,108 3s...

SUMMARY OF ...

FOREIGN.

LIMA.

A cursory view of the ... lic affairs in Peru, ... April, 1822.

General La Serna is ... with upwards of 6000 m... Canterac came down, ... ber last, and in his preci... treat, he has lost more ... men, the most of whom ... sed over to the army ... and in consequence of ... has not made any other ... against Lima. From ... there has been detach... men, under the comman... Domingo Tristan, for ... where they are suppose... present.—Their object ... tect that province ag... Ramirez. The remain... troops of the line, amo... 10,000 strong, have bee... of the capital and canto... veral passes in the moun... said capital being garri... the town militia, of whic... regiments have been for...

The *Protector* being ... depart for Guayaquil, to ... interview with Bolivar, ... the Marquis of Torre T... the supreme command. ... arrived at Truxillo, he ... formed that Bolivar w... come for a long time; ... quence of which he re... Lima, but let the Marq... tinue in the command.

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UMMARY OF NE

FOREIGN.

LIMA.

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ed, have been obliged to quit
e country by force, and to leave
e half of their property for the
nefit of the state; which has
artered a vessel to carry away
ch as are unable to pay their
ssage. Those who have ren-
red particular services, the
letudinarians, and persons of
ty years of age, are excepted.
ere have been many who pre-
red to become Americans; and
order to remain in the country,
ve applied for naturalization.
e expenses of it amount to
enty-five dollars, but the poor
furnished with it gratis.

Callao and Guanchaco are the
y ports where foreign mer-
ndise may be introduced.

Books, as well as all the instru-
nts of science and art, are free of
y. I do not exactly remem-
whether *arms* are also except-
because there are yet many
fused and contradictory ordi-
ces, owing to the unsettled
e of the country.

The Congress of Peru was to
et on the 1st of May. A com-
tee was selected at Lima to
w up the Constitution, and to
ort thereon to Congress; but
having asked for longer
e, the meeting of the Con-
ss was postponed.

General Arenales governs at
xillo. Exuloro and Juan An-
a, were elected Alcades at
ra. The first governs the
e, instead of Col. Santa Cruz,
has gone to the help of the
ombians, at the head of 1500
, collected here.

The Colombian government
appointed J. Rafael Revenga,
e their political agent to re-
at London; he has already
ed to Europe, via Jamaica.
Revenga is a young man of
siderable qualifications; the
ented Manuel Torres was his
tor.

t is expected that general
los Soublette, at present at
head of the departmental ad-
istration of Carraccas, will
ceed the late Manuel Torres,
minister of the Colombian re-
ic to the government of the
ed States.

General Clementi will probably
ransfered to Carraccas.

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letter from Cape Haytien,
d June 28th, received at Sa-
states, that President Boyer,
rder to facilitate the rebuild-
of St. Marks, had ordered
lumber shall be admitted in-
at port for one year from the
June free of duty.

e utmost tranquillity prevail-
throughout the republic of
ti, the discontents in the Span-
part having been quelled.

was reported at Cape Hay-
that a negociation between
United States and Haytien
rnments favourable to our
e, was on foot. It is certain
s the letter) that the Haytien
rnment is very desirous of a
mercial treaty with the U. S.
se interest it would be to se-
so valuable a branch of our
India trade.

DOMESTIC.

LBANY, *July* 13.—A gentleman
elling to the west, a few days
e, had the curiosity to count
number of wagons which he
ed from Schenectady to Utica,
found them to exceed 350,
ed with flour, from 12 to 14
els each—making the quanti-
ansported by land in one day
exceed 4300 barrels.—That
sported by water was proba-
still greater.

e are told that a mercantile
e in this city, has paid up-
ds of 2000 dollars for one day's
sportation of flour, from the
e Falls to this city.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

The following extract of a let
from a gentleman in Charles-
to his friend in this city, gives,
are informed, a faithful ac-
t of the rise and progress of
insurrection of the blacks in
city—and, as the alarm has in
eat measure subsided, its pub-
y can have no evil tendency.

"As you will have heard, ere
reaches you, of a conspiracy
his place, among the blacks
nst the whites, I think proper,
is now no longer a secret, to
e to you the facts as far as they
e come to my knowledge.

"It is now four or five weeks
e I first heard a whisper that
insurrection of the blacks was
e apprehended. At first but
e attention was paid by the ci-
ns generally, to this rumour,
it kept gaining ground by
apers and hints from one to
ther, till it was known that our
council had the information
m some faithful blacks, which
ced it beyond a doubt, that a
ret conspiracy was going on,
ch would very soon, if the con-
rators were not apprehended,
ak out in an insurrection.

"The city council kept it pretty much to themselves, till they apprehended a number of suspicious slaves, as well as many whose guilt was beyond suspicion. No one, I believe, of the citizens, ever thought that the blacks could possibly succeed, were they really to begin to put their nefarious designs into execution, but they would take some lives, and this would be but a signal for a general massacre of the poor devils.

"The militia were all armed and out every night—this is still kept up.

"A court, consisting of five freeholders, was organized, being men of talents, and the strictest integrity, to try such as were and might be apprehended. Recently, the ringleader, a free black fellow has been caught, and the court, after having acquitted several, passed sentence of death on him and five slaves, who are to be executed next Tuesday, their guilt having been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. They were all of them leading characters or principals. It is said that they have, or some of them have, acknowledged their object to have been the murder of the white males, the taking of the ladies for their wives, and the plunder of the city; and instead of appearing to feel any contrition, they expressed their regret that they could not have executed their designs. They will not give the names of any of their accomplices. These are the generally credited reports, which are said to come from head quarters, and I have not a doubt are pretty nearly true. It is also generally believed that they intended first to set fire to the city in different places. They were to have commenced carrying their infernal plot into execution last Sunday evening two weeks ago, but the city council having been apprized of it, had nearly all the militia of the city out under arms that very night, and even the night before, for some said it was to have been on Saturday night, so that they were deterred from even making the attempt. Every day seems to discover more and more the extent of the plot, or rather of the number of those who were to have been actors in the tragedy.

Two or three nights since, a white man, said to have been an old pirate, was apprehended by the intendant of the city. Information that such a man was exciting some blacks to an insurrection, had been given him by a black fellow, who proposed con ducting him into an apartment in the house where this man was in the habit of meeting those blacks as their counsellor. It was in this manner that he was taken, after having been overheard in hellish counsel, by the intendant and another gentleman. It seems doubtful whether the law will allow this monster to be punished as he deserves. Yesterday a gentleman had his coachman apprehended, as one of the conspirators, and it is said that this monster has since acknowledged it to his master.

"There are many reports going the rounds, which are not to be relied on; but what I have here stated I believe to be true."

Sixteen slaves implicated in the above insurrection, have been found *guilty*, and were sentenced to be hung on the 26th inst. (yesterday,) between 6 and 9 o'clock in the morning. Five were hung a few days ago.

The court still continues assiduously engaged in the trial of others apprehended for the same crime.

THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1822.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

In our last we republished an article, exhibiting a statement of the rise, progress, and condition of the Theological Seminary at Andover, (Mass.) We this day insert a similar detail of facts respecting the Theological Institution at Princeton, (N.J.) under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.—These Institutions, though yet comparatively in their infancy, have already conferred incalculable benefits on the Church. From these schools of the prophets, a large number of servants of the cross have gone forth, with glowing hearts, enlarged minds, and liberal attainments, to labour for their Master; qualified, by the good Spirit of our God, to contend with spiritual wickedness, and, by their acquaintance with human learning, to meet and confound the subtleties of worldly wisdom. Other denominations are becoming more sensible of the importance of giving to the Ministry the aid of mental cultivation. The Episcopalians have a flourishing Seminary at New York, and are about establishing another in this District. The Methodists have one or two respectable Institutions under their patronage.—Nor have the Baptists entirely slumbered. Three or four Institutions now exist in various parts of the country, for the education of the young servants of the Church. But these have mostly originated in the zealous efforts of a few individuals, and owe their support principally to local patronage. The one, connected with the Columbian College, assumes the most importance, from its central situation, and from its public character, as the offspring of the Baptist General Convention. All these Institutions, however, are, at present, incompetent to supply the wants of our numerous and increasing denomination. Their funds, Libraries, &c. bear but a small proportion to the number of young ministers, who are ardently desirous to be qualified to illustrate and defend the sacred word, with the demonstration of truth, and with all the cogency of argument and erudition. Let us hope that future Bartletts, Browns, Withingtons, and Boudinots, will arise, to endow these Institutions with ample resources, and thus enable them to impart to the young servants of the Baptist Church as liberal attainments as those enjoyed by their brethren of other denominations.

ON THE PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BENEVOLENT EFFORTS OF OUR AGE.

(*Concluded.*)

3. *The efforts of Protestants before the year* 1790. These are easily enumerated. The Moravians, almost from the commencement of their existence as a church, have possessed, in a high degree, the spirit of the present age. As a body, they have made united, vigorous, systematic exertions for the conversion of the heathen. They have always esteemed it the bounden duty of every follower of Christ, to do all in his power for the promotion of this object. And their missions have been successful—their conversions have been real—they have been continually enlarging the circle of their labours—they have been continually increasing in devotedness and zeal—and when the whole church militant shall possess the same spirit with the Moravians, and in the same degree, then the spirit of this age may truly be said to "have its perfect work," and from that time you may date the beginning of the millennium. But the Moravians were so few, compared with the whole protestant church, that what they could do, can hardly be taken into the account, and may therefore be considered as nothing. And yet it may be said, that, besides these, there were no other efforts. There were, indeed, two or three missionary societies; there were a few missionaries—the most extraordinary, perhaps, that the world has ever seen; whose names will be familiar to generations to come, as they are now to all that love the kingdom of the Redeemer. But what did all this amount to? The protestant church, as a body, did nothing. To use the language of Horne, you might "sum up" all that had been done, and "mark it with a cipher." They were too busy in contending with the papists, and with each other, to think of the heathen.

Such was the state of things in the year 1790. About that time the publications of Carey and Horne were the means of a change that will never be forgotten. Their voices were like the trumpet that will one day break the slumbers of the dead. At their call the church awoke as from the sleep of ages, and looking upward, saw "the heavens bright with the ensigns of her Saviour's coming." Then began a new era—the era of UNITED, VIGOROUS, SYSTEMATIC efforts, by different denominations of Christians, for the salvation of the world. I say this was a new era. Such efforts were not made in the apostolic age, because then the church was not equal to them—then the struggle was not for dominion, but for existence. Such efforts were not made in the middle ages, because then the church, properly so called, was almost extinct—then the great object was not to confer the blessings of salvation on the world, but to extend the power of a corrupted and ambitious priesthood. Such efforts had never before been made by the protestants, because, while they were quarrelling with each other and the pope, they forgot their allegiance to Christ, and the eternal warfare between the kingdom of light and darkness.

II. The peculiar characteristics of the efforts in question, warrant the belief that they will be *finally successful*. And here let us recur to facts. We see thousands and tens of thousands of individuals, in Europe and America, roused to a vigorous, united, and systematic effort;—we see the sentiment to be of universal prevalence among them, that every Christian is as much bound to do something for this cause, as he is to abstain from open immorality; and the neglect of this duty is esteemed as much an instance of disobedience to the known will of God, as the positive breach of one of the commandments of the decalogue;—we see infancy and age—the poor man, and the man of wealth, and the man of influence and rank and power, all coming forward to aid the cause with their offerings;—we see the whole conducted under the superintendence of the best and wisest men that can be selected;—and all this is regarded, not as the extraordinary effort of a moment, but as the common, every day business of Christians for centuries to come. I will not dwell upon the peculiar advantage existing at the present time for the propagation of Christianity. I will not dwell upon that commerce, which connects the nations, as with a golden chain, and which brings all parts of the world into contact with each other;—nor upon the art of printing, by which copies of the scriptures may be multiplied with the utmost rapidity;—nor upon the improvements in the art of education, by which children may be instructed in half the time, and at half the expense of any former period. The slightest glance at the subject must be attended with conviction. If there be any such thing as moral power, efforts like these must be powerful. And here I must remark, that I do not deny or set aside the agency of the Spirit;—on the contrary, all my hope in the efficacy of these operations depends on the fact, that wherever the gospel shall be preached, it will be attended with the promised out-pourings of the Holy Ghost. God works by means—gives efficacy to means, no less in the moral than in the natural world. And so far as moral causes can be known, they are as uniform in their operation, and as certain in their results as natural causes.

But to complete the argument for the final success of these operations, it will be necessary to show that they can suffer no permanent decline. In endeavouring to prove this, I allege,

First, the fact, that the public is forming a *habit* of benevolent exertion. When an individual has once formed a habit of doing good, we of course consider it probable that he will continue to do good. Apply the same principle to the present case. From year to year, the public is doing more and more for the propagation of the gospel; and it has now become a thing of course with the people of the United States to contribute to this object, not less than two hundred thousand dollars annually. Now each of the individuals who contribute towards this sum, has formed a habit of doing good; and the certainty that he will continue to do good, arises not merely from the force of his own individual habit;—sympathy, the force of public opinion—in short, the habits of all the individuals who go to form the mass of the public, exert a powerful influence upon him; so that the public habit is not merely the sum, but if I may be allowed the expression, the product of all these individual habits; and therefore, in this case, there is much more reason for believing in the permanency of the habit, than in the other. It will not be said, surely, that the habits of this age are no test by which to judge of the habits of the next. The world has a kind of identity from generation to generation; each successive one, growing up under the influence of the preceding, acquires its habits, feelings, and principles. And in the present instance, are not extraordinary efforts made to impress the principles in question on the minds of children and youth? Are not the rising generation accustomed from infancy, to every species of benevolent enterprise? Are not the wants and woes of suffering humanity—the duties and obligations of Christians—the final triumph and glory of the church, continually set before them, not only in the instructions of parental love, but even in the toy-books of the nursery? Thirty years hence, these children and youth will constitute no small portion of the public; and will not the habit of benevolence be much stronger in them, than in the present generation, with whom that habit originated? The next succeeding generation will be still more extensively educated in the same habits; with them; therefore, the force of public opinion will be still more powerful, and they will be prepared for a still greater and more united effort. Thus the great operations of benevolence will acquire new strength, as ages roll away; they will go on from century to century, with continually increasing momentum. They will be like the waves of a rising tempest, when each successive one is larger and larger, till what was at first only a gentle undulation, comes sweeping along with irresistible and overwhelming power.

Secondly; We infer the permanency of these efforts, from the probable *increase of piety*. It cannot be doubted that piety is peculiarly the main spring of the benevolent exertions of our age. None but christian benevolence would grasp a design so vast, as the conversion of the world—none but christian faith would believe it possible—none but christian zeal would attempt to execute it; and on the benevolence, the faith, and the zeal of christians, this great enterprise must depend for its final accomplishment. Men of the world may do something, surrounded as they are by the children of light; by the influence of example, by the force of public opinion, by the better feelings of humanity, and by a thousand other motives like these, they may be induced to contribute their substance,—they may be borne onward by the tide; but place them alone—place them out of the reach of christian example and christian exhortation, and they will do nothing; they have not the principle of action within themselves, and therefore they must be propelled by some foreign impulse. The whole work belongs to christians as willing instruments in the hands of God—by them it must be carried on to perfection; and where there is much genuine piety, much of that piety which consists in love to God and love to man—there this work will be carried on with a proportionate degree of zeal. The reason may be found in the fact, that piety wherever it exists, must and will manifest itself. In former ages, it has manifested itself in the passive virtues—in fortitude, patience, and hope. The church has gone through the fires of persecution—it has been covered with shame and reproach; and the exercise of piety has been to endure persecution without shrinking—to submit to reproach without murmuring. But now christians stand on an eminence, where the sword of the persecutor and the obloquy of the scorner cannot assail them;—their piety must therefore be displayed in deeds of active benevolence, and these will increase with the increase of piety. But it is equally true that piety will increase with the increase of benevolent efforts. And to prove this, we need not appeal to the present state of religion in England and America, compared with what it was thirty years ago, nor to the numerous revivals which are continually taking place around us;—it will be enough to say, that benevolent exertions call into exercise all the graces of christians; and with these graces, as with every thing else, exercise is the means of improvement. Thus piety grows by the operations of benevolence, and the operations of benevolence acquire new strength by the growth of piety.

Take the subject in another point of view,—as it relates to the *increase of genuine catholicism*. In all plans of universal benevolence, christians of different denominations are brought more or less into contact with each other—they are made to regard each other, not with the eye of sectarian jealousy, but as engaged in a common cause—as the followers of the same master—as redeemed by the blood of the same Saviour.—Who does not know that such feelings are conducive to the growth of piety? Who does not know that in past ages, nothing has been more opposed to the influence of evangelical religion, both on its possessors and on men of the world, than the spirit of sectarian controversy?—But this union of sentiment and feeling, besides its influence on piety, has a direct tendency to make the church more powerful, and all its operations more energetic. Let the armies of Immanuel be united in heart and zeal, and they must be victorious. To borrow the illustration, and as nearly as memory will supply it, the language of the poet Montgomery,—"In the Bible Society, all denominations of christians are blended and lost like the seven primary colours when united in one ray of pure and perfect light;—in the missionary work, though divided, they are not discordant, but like the same colours when spread out in the rainbow, they form a bow of promise—an arch of glory extending from earth to heaven, and from heaven to earth—a bright assurance that the waters of the deluge which have overwhelmed the world are passing away for ever."

Again: look at the influence which *success* must have on the operations of the church. Every new conquest will not only increase the zeal and courage and faith and enterprise of christians, but it will add to their numbers and strength; and thus they will be doubly prepared to march from victory to victory.

I might go on still further, but I trust enough has been said to make it highly probable that the benevolent operations of our age can suffer no permanent decline,—that the flame which is now kindling will continue to burn and glow, till the earth, having been purified from all its abominations, shall come forth resplendent, as gold from the furnace, and reflecting the full glory of the Sun of Righteousness. I do not deny that there may be some mighty revolution among the nations, which shall put a stop to the march of human improvement, and change the whole aspect of society. I cannot say with absolute certainty that the world is not to be visited by another age of darkness, nor that God will not once more permit his church to sink to the lowest point of degeneracy, and defer for centuries the hour of final glorification. But I do say, that the signs of the times point to brighter expectations—I do say that the effects of the benevolent efforts of our day cannot but be great, and though the progress of these efforts may be retarded by some mysterious dispensation of Providence, they have in themselves no tendency to decay. Taken together, they constitute an engine for the moral renovation of the world, so constructed, that it has the principle of its motion within itself;—the several parts act and re-act upon each other in such a manner, that the re-action is always the strongest, and thus it receives a new impulse at every movement, and goes on with a rapidity and power for ever increasing.

Before concluding these remarks, I must be permitted to add, that the subject we have been considering should lead every christian, and especially every minister of the Gospel, to a careful examination of the duties which devolve on the followers of the Lord Jesus, living at a period so important in the history of the church. How shall our influence hasten the triumphal chariot of our Lord and our Redeemer?—But whatever may be the active duties which our situation demands, one thing is certain: the fact that we live in an age so glorious, calls for our humblest and liveliest gratitude. Kings and prophets, martyrs and apostles have desired to see the things which we see, and have not seen them. We witness the dawning of an everlasting day—a day without storms—a day whose radiance shall never be clouded. We see an 'angel flying in the midst of heaven, having an everlasting gospel to preach to every nation, and kindred and tongue, and people,'—and though long before he shall have finished his flight, our bones must moulder in the dust, yet when the universal triumph of the gospel shall have been effected, our voices may join with the acclamations of heaven, "saying, *the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever.*" L.

Mr. MOSES B. MOODY, who died in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 18th instant, has bequeathed to charitable institutions in that city as follows:

To the Pennsylvania Hospital,	$2000
Orphan Asylum,	3000
Widows Society,	2000
For the Deaf and Dumb,	1000
Making in the whole,	$8000

Mr. Moody was a native of Haverhill in the State of Massachusetts.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The Montreal Herald of the 10th inst. states, that the long disputed question relative to the Boundary Line, in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, has been at length decided, and that Rouse's Point will come within the British limits. It is also said in the same paper, that a decision has been come to, by the commissioners of both countries, relative to the line from Saint Regis to the head of Lake Huron; and that the surveyors have left Utica, for the purpose of prosecuting their labours on Lake Superior.

The Emperor ITURBIDE was crowned at Mexico, on the 25th of June.

We understand Mr. Torres has confided the administration of the important affairs of his ministry to Col. Duane and R. W. Meade, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Seven thousand and eighty settlers have already arrived at the port of Quebec this season, from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Obituary.

Letter to the editor of the Columbian Star, dated Beaufort, (S. C.) July 4th, 1822.

Sir—If the following notice of the death, and an abridged character of the late Rev. JOHN WALKER, be found worthy a place in your paper, you will gratify the feelings of a number of pious friends in and about Philadelphia, by having it inserted, as well as conferring a favour on the church and people of God in this place. Yours with respect,

W. S.

Departed this life on the 17th ult. the Rev. JOHN WALKER, late pastor of the Baptist church of this place—aged about 32. By the death of this distinguished servant of Jesus Christ, the cause of the Redeemer has lost one of its most undaunted heralds; his surviving family a friend, counsellor, and father; and society in general, an invaluable member. As a Gospel minister, he was evangelical. Whilst he inculcated the doctrines of the depravity of man by nature, and the inefficiency in human exertion to procure salvation, he insisted on personal holiness, "patient continuance in well doing," as affording to the soul the only evidence of its interest in the righteousness of Christ; that righteousness, which alone forms the title of the believer to eternal life. While he insisted on the impotence of man, it was his constant care to exalt the Redeemer. Having felt Christ precious to himself, and knowing him to be All in All to every one born from above, he delighted to dwell on his eternal power and God-head. Earnestly zealous for the honour of his Saviour, he beheld with the deepest concern the progress of those man-pleasing sentiments, which divest him of his Divinity. He could not bear to have the author and finisher of his faith thus traduced; hence he embraced all favourable opportunities for elevating the Redeemer's character. He was faithful and fearless in the discharge of his master's work. Careful in observing the qualifications of a Gospel minister, or bishop, laid down by an apostle, he endeavoured to realize them in his own character. His reading and retention, were uncommon. His knowledge of language was extensive and correct; and his command of it, ready; consequently, well furnished with ideas from various sources, and with language in which to express them, he was uncommonly fluent. His manner was bold and energetic, tending to enforce upon the mind conviction of the truth of what he uttered. He might be justly classed amongst the most enlightened and able ministers of the New Testament. His addresses to the impenitent sinner, the nominal professor, the mourning, the doubting, and the established believer, sufficiently manifested to all who heard them, his great earnestness and pious fidelity in discharging the duty of an ambassador of Christ. In his *life*, he was *decidedly* religious. As he lived the life, so he died "the death of the righteous."

The following stands recorded also upon the books of the church, and if it could be inserted in your paper it might prove acceptable to distant and pious friends and relations.

"On Thursday, the 6th of June, 1822, SOPHIA, the humble, pious and affectionate Christian, and late consort of the Rev. John Walker, departed this life and entered upon the enjoyment of the promised rest. "Knowing in whom she had believed, and being persuaded that he is able to keep that which she had committed unto him against that day," her death was almost enviable. It was in truth peaceable! Happy!"

"A few days afterwards, was committed also to the silent and gloomy mansions of the dead, JOSEPH, one of the tender, affectionate little ones of these our late and much beloved brother and sister. This plant is removed to a kindlier soil, from the evil to come. We are assured, "of such is the kingdom of heaven." Two graves have received the mortal remains, and marks the conquest of death over three more of the human family. But there was no sting in the conflict, and we know that the grave, though appalling and gloomy, is notwithstanding sanctified."

DIED,

At Pittsburgh, (Penn.) on Monday the 15th instant, MR. NICHOLAS HART, aged 68 years, one of the few remaining heroes of the revolution.—His remains were interred with military honours in the burying ground of the Dutch Reformed Church, where an eloquent and appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Mr Rigdon, of the Baptist Church, of which the deceased was a member.—The benefits, which this departed soldier rendered to his country, have not been few or unimportant. He served eight years in the Continental Army, and, besides many inferior actions, was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Burlington Heights, and Trenton; and was present also at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. And, at the same time, he acted as Commissary Sergeant under General Greene.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former place, immediately opposite, on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between Gen. WALTER JONES' dwelling and Mr. GIBSON'S Grocery store, where he has just opened a fresh assortment of seasonable

Dry Goods;

among them are many fine fashionable articles for Ladies; and hopes to merit a continuance of public favour in his line.

July 27—3t JOHN ALL

POETRY.

FROM MILMAN'S NEW TRAGEDY "THE MARTYR OF ANTIOCH."

Anthem of Christian Worshippers for a Departed Soul.

Brother, thou art gone before us, and
thy saintly soul is flown
Where tears are wiped from every eye,
and sorrow is unknown;
From the burthen of the flesh, and from
care and fear released,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
and the weary are at rest.

The toilsome way thou'st travelled o'er,
and borne the heavy load,
But Christ hath taught thy languid feet
to reach his blest abode.
Thou'rt sleeping now, like Lazarus upon
his Father's breast,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
and the weary are at rest.

Sin can never taint thee now, nor doubt
thy faith assail,
Nor thy meek trust in Jesus Christ, and
the Holy Spirit fail
And there thou'rt sure to meet the good,
whom on earth thou lov'dst best,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
and the weary are at rest.

"Earth to earth," and "dust to dust,"
the solemn priest hath said,
So we lay the turf above thee now, and
we seal thy narrow bed:
But thy spirit, brother, soars away
among the faithful blest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
and the weary are at rest.

And when the Lord shall summon us,
whom thou hast left behind,
May we, untainted by the world, as sure
a welcome find;
May each, like thee, depart in peace, to
be a glorious guest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
and the weary are at rest.

MISCELLANY.

PROFITABLE READING.

The careful study of the New Testament itself, is absolutely necessary for overcoming its difficulties. Without such study all other means will be of little avail. It is one thing merely to read a book, and another to read it with understanding; and patient attentive study cannot be less necessary for this end, with respect to the New Testament, than any other work.—Such vigorous exercise of the mind in reading, is necessary, that we may discover the facts to which the writers allude; (for even this discovery sometimes may be made by attention to their own words;) that we may select, from the various meanings of words, those which best harmonize with the subject and scope of the different books; that we may supply the proper connecting circumstances, in passages where the train of thought is irregularly conducted, or imperfectly expressed; that we may collect and arrange the leading principles of religious truth, to which all the different parts of the writings have more open or tacit reference, and with reference to which, all ought to be interpreted. For this efficient reading, which, without close attention and study, is impossible, it will be necessary to carry it on, not in the disjointed desultory manner which the division into chapters and verses is apt to produce, but by taking, as much as possible at once, the whole extent and bearings of each book. As all the books of the New Testament clearly relate to one great subject, the Christian revelation, it will be farther necessary to carry this continuous reading throughout the whole; and not to draw conclusions as to that revelation, till the joint amount of the whole can be thus collected. Not thus to gather from all the different books what each has said of their common subject, must be to narrow the grounds on which it was designed that our opinion of the revelation should be formed; and much the same error in biblical criticism, as not to employ the clearer passages in the same work, to illustrate those which are more obscure.

The opinion, therefore, that the New Testament may be thoroughly understood by any one who can merely turn up a Greek Lexicon, if such an opinion can be, is entitled to no more consideration than that which pronounces all human learning hostile to true religion; as if theology, like every other science, had not to be acquired by study; and as if the Almighty in conveying to men his most precious gift, acted in direct opposition to the plan on which he has made the best mental acquirements the reward of intellectual and moral exertion. Who makes the best use of his knowledge, is another question; and it is conceivable, that a plain, unlettered man, as he may, by attentive reading, learn all that is necessary for salvation, so may live more in the fear of God, and the faith of Jesus, than the most learned and ingenious critics. But our mistake would be miserable, were we to assign the virtue of the former, as the proper consequence of his ignorance, and the defects of the latter, of his learning. The tendencies are exactly the reverse: so that, great must be the additional demerit and responsibility of him, who shall have perverted liberal education and science from their proper moral influence.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

"———If there's a Power above,
(And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works) He must delight
in virtue;
And that which He delights in, must be
happy."

On the leaf of every tree that grows, in the expansion of every blade of grass, we can see the characteristics of intelligence and design; and trace, in legible characters, the existence of that incomprehensible Being, who not only *created* but *governs* all things. Every creature in existence has a finger, which points to some attribute of the Deity; and a voice which proclaims, in language too plain to be understood, the benevolence of his character, and the glory of his perfections.

Every apartment in universal nature, is ornamented with beauty, and inscribed with proofs incontrovertible, of divine wisdom, and goodness.—Every object which meets our view, and every occurrence in the works of nature, is but a message from the Divinity, on which the eye of intellectual perception, can see imprinted the marks of a divine original. The annual revolution of the seasons, evince his presence, and demonstrate his moral government.—When spring decks the earth with beauty, and the vegetable kingdom starts into life, view the tender plant that springs up, attains maturity, and dies; burying its seed in the bosom of the earth, from whence springs new and renovated life;—and you will here, not only view the Creator manifesting himself in his works, but discover an emblem of the life, death and resurrection of *man*. This Almighty Being, in whom all "live, move, and have their being," "delights in virtue, and *that* which *he delights* in must be happy."—It is an argument of his benevolence, that he has made his creatures, particularly *man*, capable of enjoying so much felicity *here*, and opened to his hopes—

"Beyond this visible diurnal sphere,"

an eternity of bliss.—In fact, nothing short of infinite goodness, could originally prompt creation.

That emanation of the Deity, which we call the *soul*, and which animates our mortal body, delights in virtue, because this is the most congenial to its nature;—and this alone can make it happy. The British moralist has observed, on this subject, that "That which can make every station happy, and without which every station must be wretched, is acquired by *virtue*, and virtue is possible to *all*."—That man who is virtuous, is happy, for—

"Happiness is virtue."
"Short is my lesson, though my lecture's
long;
Be *good*—and let Heaven answer for the
rest."

This is a short but comprehensive precept; it directs us to the chief concern and end of man, the attainment of happiness.—To discern what is really good, demands no casuistry, or critical examination.—Common sense and common honesty will dictate the truth of it.

"Ask your own heart, and nothing is so
plain;
'Tis to mistake it, costs the time and
pain."

Plain, however, as is this direction, many mistake in its application to *themselves*. A good man is good in principle, and good in practice. A good character does not consist in genius, learning, wealth, or honour; but in the purity of intention, which generally diffuses goodness through all the conduct. The moral quality of the soul, governing the life, are the materials of a good man's character. There can be no real worth, if moral worth be wanting.—A pure, warm, sincere and generous heart, constitutes goodness; and goodness makes a Christian. What, then, are virtue and goodness, more or less than Christianity. Those weak votaries of the Christian faith, who would make it consist in any thing more, make it consist in what is much less.

"Virtue, the strength and beauty of the
soul,
Is the best gift of Heaven: a happiness,
That even above the smiles and frowns
of fate,
Exalts great nature's favorites: a wealth
That ne'er encumbers; nor, to baser
hands
Can be transferr'd. It is the only good
Man justly boasts of, or can call his
own."

PALEMON.

DIVERSITY OF STYLE.

The New Testament has, by direct testimony, been ascribed to eight different writers. If this be true, there should be indications of it in the diversity of style which the New Testament contains. This we expect, with such reason from the well ascertained and easily accounted for fact, of there being peculiarities more or less striking in the style of every writer who has the slightest pretensions to originality, that were no such diversities of style found in the New Testament, there would arise from hence a formidable objection to the fact asserted in the direct testimony, of its having been the work of eight separate persons. But the fact is, that it has precisely such diversities of style as corresponds with the assertion. There is, without doubt, in the texture of this evidence, a delicacy perceptible only to scholars, and which even scholars will perceive with acuteness proportioned to the fine tact of judgment and taste, formed by habitual attention to all the slightest shades by which variety of style is produced: but that there are such appropriate diversities in each, discernible through that Hebrew idiom which is common to all the writings of the New Testament, could not be questioned by any one who reads with the smallest literary discernment. Such is the opinion of Michaelis, who adverts to the peculiarities in the style of all the writers, excepting Peter, the style of whose Epistles, it will be generally admitted, has a sufficiently marked peculiar character.—This fact, then, which it is enough to state here in general terms, and which cannot well be disputed, becomes a part of the internal evidence considered.

The writers of the New Testament pretend to have been natives, or long naturalized residents in Palestine, and all Hebrews, (Luke being from Cyrene, and Paul from Tarsus,) about 1800 years ago. Are there any marks in their writings corresponding with this pretension?—1st. They write in the language which, considering the state of the world at that time, and the end for which they wrote, was that which any writer of good sense would in such circumstances have preferred.—That language was not the Western nor Armæan, or Syro-Chaldaic, a branch of the Hebrew stock, and spoken in Galilee and Judea, for that, being a provincial language, would have greatly contracted the sphere within which their writings could have been understood; but the Greek language, which subsequently to the conquests of Alexander, became prevalent in many of the countries subdued by him, and must have been pretty generally understood even in Judea. Whatever may be thought of the purpose, and of the original language in which, the Gospel of Matthew, and the Epistle to the Hebrews, were written, the greatest part of the books of the New Testament were designed for the use of persons who lived where the Greek language was best understood; and hence, from being written in that language which the authors could write in greatest purity, have internal evidence of their authenticity. This evidence is carried out in the manner in which they have written the Greek; for they write it with the Hebrew idiom, the very manner in which, from invariable principles in our nature, we should conclude that it would have been written by persons of their education. Of this fact, no Hebrew and Greek scholar will probably now entertain a doubt,—which fact, were it not characteristical of the New Testament, would create an objection to its being the work of the reputed authors, to be solved only by having recourse to inspiration; a preternatural interposition, which, had it operated in this way, would have thus prevented one striking part of the internal evidence of authenticity—which has not for any such purpose been claimed—and from resorting to which we are at this stage of our inquiry precluded. But the Greek of the New Testament is deeply imbued with the Hebrew idiom, and thus harmonizes with the country and time of the alleged writers. From the peculiarities of the Hebraisms, Michaelis is of opinion, that the discerning critic must refer them to an age posterior to that of the LXX., (from the Hebraisms of which version, however analagous, they considerably differ,) and yet not subsequent to an early part of the secoud century.

Learning.—The human mind, without instruction, is like a field without culture. For, however fertile the soil, nothing can be produced without labour and attention. The culture of the mind is Philosophy, which radically removes errors, prepares it for the reception of good, and implants in it those seeds, which time will make perfect, and exuberant.—*Cicero.*

Education.—Diogenes ridiculed the laziness and inattention of the Megarensians, who instructed their children in nothing, but paid chief care to their flocks, for he said *that he would rather be the ram of any Megarensian than his son.* In the same manner, though on a different occasion, Augustus said of Herod, that, *it was better to be Herod's hog than his child, for he abstained from pork, but not from the slaughter of his offspring.*—*Ælian.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We mentioned, several months ago, that Messrs. Carey and Lea, booksellers of this city, had in the press, a Historical, Chronological and Geographical American Atlas, containing maps of North America, with all their divisions into states, kingdoms, &c. on the plan of Le Sage's Atlas. This extensive work is now nearly completed, and will be, in a few days, ready for delivery to subscribers. We have examined its contents and typographical execution, and can undertake to say that they are fitted to satisfy the highest expectations as to their excellence, which the prospectus of the publishers may have excited. At twenty dollars, the subscription price—this Atlas forms one of the cheapest acquisitions that could be made, whether in reference to the beauty of the sheets and the quantity of the matter, or to its convenience and fulness as a source of information in the geography, history and statistics of the western hemispheres. The West Indies are included in it, with their several divisions: the map of Mexico is framed from Humboldt, and the map of the territory of Arkansaw has been constructed for it by Major S. H. Long, of the corps of the U. S. Topographical Engineers—a gentleman eminently skilful and learned in his profession, and whose description of that territory is derived in part from minute personal observation.

Besides the maps of the several states and territories of the Union, and of the other divisions of the American continent, the publishers furnish a map of American history, exhibiting at one view the relative situation of the members of our federative republic from the first settlement to the present time—maps and descriptions of the principal mountains and rivers, throughout the world—and a chart of the constitutions of the United States, in which the principal provisions of all the state constitutions, as well as the federal, are also exhibited, at one view, under the various heads of legislative, executive, judiciary, &c. The chart is uncommonly neat, comprehensive, and commodious for reference, a remark which may indeed be extended to all parts of the Atlas.

We have thought it a duty to notice thus, a publication of the kind, not only in order to co-operate, as far as we can, in procuring a suitable recompense for the enterprise and trouble of those from whom it proceeds, but to serve the public, in diffusing a compend of indispensable knowledge, which may be affirmed to possess the most solid claims to general patronage. It must be particularly serviceable in schools and colleges, and prove an important aid to parents, who would assist their children in the study of the subjects which it embraces under so attractive an exterior, and upon a plan of instruction especially favorable to the memory of youth. Very liberal encouragement has, we understand, been given to the American edition of Lavoisne's Atlas:—the present work is the proper companion to that; and together, they compose a complete system, in abridgement, of Geography and History.

American Poetry.—A neat volume of 280 pages 12mo. has been published in London, entitled *Specimens of American Poetry*, with critical notices and a preface. [illegible] Mr. R[illegible]coe, son of the well known author of that name. The specimens consist of the *Airs of Palestine*, by Mr. Pierpont—*Fanny*—Bryant's Poems, consisting of *the Ages*, and the other smaller poems in the same collection—Selections from *Yamoyden*—from Dabney's, Maxwell's and Allison's Poems—and from periodical publications. Among the pieces selected from periodical works are several from the *North American Review.*

New Publication.—During the past week, Messrs. Gray & Hewitt of New-Haven, have issued from their press, No. I. of a periodical work, entitled the "United States Law Journal and Civilian's Magazine," edited by several members of the Bar. The volume is to be comprised in four numbers, to be issued quarterly. No. I. contains 144 pages 8vo.; it is printed on good paper, and in a handsome style. As to the merits of the work, we can hazard no comment, not being read in the law. We believe, however, that the utility of such a work to the profession, if well conducted, cannot be doubted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

School for Young Ladies.

MRS. WALLACE

Respectfully informs her friends and the inhabitants of Washington, that she has re-opened her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the elementary branches of Education,

ON F STREET,

Opposite the Presbyterian Church.

The situation of her school room is pleasant and airy. Mrs. W assures those parents who may favour her with their patronage, that neither assiduity nor care shall be wanting on her part to improve the minds and morals of her pupils.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, - - - - - - - -	$ 3 00
Reading, Plain Needlework, and Grammar, - - - - - -	4 00
The same, with Writing, Geography & Fancy Needlework,	5 00

The Land Office and General Agency,

Is removed to 6th Street, near Brown's Hotel, where persons are respectfully invited to call who have any business to transact in this city, in which the assistance of an Agent may be considered necessary, or can be rendered useful.

Such of the purchasers of the public lands as failed to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of Congress of 2d March, 1821, can, through the agency of this Office, have their relinquishments made, or declarations filed, if application be made before the 10th of Sep. next, conformably to the Act of 20th April last.

Deeds recorded, and taxes paid on lands lying in the Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

N. B. VAN ZANDT,
june 8–tf Washington City.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A History of all Religions,

AS DIVIDED INTO

PAGANISM, MOHAMMEDISM, JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

BY DAVID BENEDICT, A. M.

It is proposed in this work to point out the countries where the different denominations reside, and the number of each as far as it can be ascertained, together with an account of their respective *Literary* and *Theological institutions*, their *Missionary, Bible, Tract* and *School Societies*, and show what denominations take the most active part in the great and successful operations of the present day for the spread of the gospel in the world; with general observations on some of the principal difficulties in prosecuting this great work of labour and love. Also, an account of all the missionaries in the world, with the number of missionaries at each, and the denominations to which they belong. To conclude with a chronological table of the most remarkable events in ecclesiastical history.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work shall be well executed in a duodecimo volume of about 300 pages.
2. It shall be delivered to subscribers for one dollar a volume, bound, and 87 cents in boards.
3. Those who become accountable for nine copies shall receive a tenth gratis.
4. Subscribers' names shall be printed in the end of the work.

N. B. Those who hold subscription papers are requested to return them to the author by the first of January, 1823.

*** Should the subscription be sufficiently liberal, the work shall be ornamented with a frontispiece, containing the likenesses of a number of distinguished men of different denominations.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

☞ PAWTUCKET COLLECTION OF CONFERENCE HYMNS, By David Benedict; fifth Edition, for sale by I. G. Hutton, of this city, and Wm. W. Woodward, of Philadelphia; 25 cents single, 20 cents by the dozen.

New Spring Goods.

CLEMENT T. COOTE is now receiving from Philadelphia his recent purchases, comprising a select variety of rich Fancy Articles, and an excellent assortment of British, India, French, and Domestic, Seasonable Goods, which he will sell cheap. Amongst them are the following:

Rich Levantines
Gros de Naples
Figured Silks, very rich
Black and white figured, and plain Satins
Plaid, striped and coloured Florences
Figured and fancy striped Gauzes
Zelia Handkerchiefs and Scarfs
Plaid and figured Handkerchiefs
Canton Crapes
Transparent white Velvet
Gimp Trimmings
Crimp'd and plain Italian Crapes
Cambric, Jaconet, Book, and Mull Muslins
Fancy Muslins and Ginghams
Gingham and Muslin Robes
Silk Suspenders and Elastic Garters
Blue and yellow Nankeens
Cambric Prints, new style
Valencia and Marseilles Vesting
Independent Handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats
Thread Lace and Edgings
Figured and plain Patent Net
Ribbons, a superb assortment
Childrens', misses' and ladies' Shoes full assortment
Black Denmark Satin and Prunelle Slippers
Misses' Gimp Bonnets
Handsome Gimp Bands
Wilmington and Oxford Stripes
Printed Furniture Calicoes
Calicoes and Shawls
Brown and bleached Shirting and Sheeting
Plaid, Stripes, and Chambreys
Fancy Reticules
3-4 and 4-4 Checks

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

ap 27--tf.

Dr. Staughton's Add[ress]

FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN [OFFICE], AND BY DAVIS AND FORC[E],

THE ADDRESS

Delivered at the

Opening of the Columbian C[ollege]

9th January, 1822.

By the Rev. Dr. William St[aughton], President of the Institution.

Price 25 cents—and a liberal [discount] for larger quantities.

Feb 2—

Fuller's Works,

Uniform Edition.

THE first Vol. of this work [is offered to] the public in two editions, [8vo. and] 12mo. corresponding in style [and publi]cation with the two editions of [the Me]moirs of the Author's life. [Vo]lumes have been received of Dr. [...] edition, now printing in Eng[land but] the publisher regrets to say [the sub]scription is not sufficient to [defray the] expenses of the American [edition of] the work.

He hopes this suggestion w[ill be suf]ficient to induce a Patronage [that will] enable him to proceed in the p[ublication] of the work, as fast as the cop[y is receiv]ed from England. Let it ne[ver be said] the first Theological Work [...] labours for support in the m[idst of a] great and generous people.

The work will be compris[ed in ...] volumes 8vo. besides the Me[moirs, and] will be delivered to subscrib[ers at two] dollars a volume, in good she[ep] and handsomely lettered. Sub[scriptions] received by Lincoln & Edmand[s, Boston] —John Sayre, New-York—[...] Jewett, Baltimore—and Anders[on & Mee]han, Washington City.

mar. 2--tf.

Ward's View.

FOR SALE, a few copies of [Ward's View] of the History, Literature, and [Mytholo]gy of THE HINDOOS: includ[ing a mi]nute description of their Man[ners and] Customs, and translations fr[om their] principal Works; in two vol[s. By] WM. WARD, Missionary at Se[rampore;] the 2d edition, carefully abr[idged and] greatly improved. Inquire of [W. W.] Woodward, Bookseller, Phila[delphia,] the N. E. corner of Market a[nd ...] street of said city; or at this O[ffice.]

feb 2--tf.

DRUGS,

Medicines, Dye Stuff[s]

JOHN DUCKWORTH has [re]ceived from New York a[nd Phila]delphia, a fresh supply of Dru[gs, Medi]cines, &c. Also, a general ass[ortment of] Fancy articles, viz.

Walking Canes,
Hat, Hair, Cloth, Teeth and other [Brushes]
Razors and Razor Strops,
Pomade in jars and rolls,
Antique Oil, Cologne Water,
Soaps, Wash Balls,
French Playing Cards,
Dressing and Fine Teeth Com[bs]
Charcoal and Coral Teeth Pow[der]
Soda Powders,
Hudson's best Japan Blacking

Also, Miller's Cough Drops, [highly] recommended for Consumptio[n] &c. &c.

Congress Spring Water, a [fresh sup]ply.

feb. 2—9t.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH GIBSON has the [pleasure of] informing his friends, both [in Wash]ington and Georgetown, that [he has re]moved his Grocery Store from [George]town to Washington City, on [Penn]sylvania Avenue, adjoining [the house] of Gen. Walter Jones, and ne[arly oppo]site the Old Theatre,—whe[re he has] on hand, and intends to keep a [general] assortment of Groceries and [Liquors,] consisting principally of the f[ollowing] mentioned articles, viz.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy[son and] Souchong TEAS.
Coffee and Chocolate.
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Su[gar]
Cogniac Brandy, (old and g[ood])
Peach do.
Holland Gin, Common do.
Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits.
Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneri[ffe Wines]
Allspice, Pepper, Starch, [...]
Fig Blue, Indigo,
Mould, Dipt, and Spermace[ti Candles]
Yellow, White, and Brown [Soap]

He likewise has on hand, an[d intends] keeping for sale,

Printing Paper, Cartridge do.
Writing do. of every kind
Blotting do.
Blank Legers, Journals, D[ay Books]
Memorandum do. and all o[ther] Books.
Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafe[rs, Pen]knives, Counting-house do.
Tapes, Lead Pencils, Pock[et Books,] &c. &c. With every art[icle in the] Stationary line. All of whi[ch he will] sell at small profits for Cas[h.]

J. G. wishing to close his old [business] while in Georgetown, request[s all who] are indebted to him to make im[mediate] payment, as it is entirely out of [his pow]er to grant any longer indulgence.

mar 9–tf.

To Let,

TWO three-story BRICK H[OUSES] on Greenleaf's Point, adjoining [the resi]dence of Commodore Rodgers. [These] houses are as pleasantly situat[ed as any] in this city, commanding an e[xtensive] view of the Potomac, and wil[l make a] delightful residence for a large [gen]teel family. Spacious coach h[ouses and] stables are attached to them, [and at] the door is a pump of excelle[nt water.] They will be let separately or [together,] and, to a good tenant, the term[s will be] very moderate. Inquire at this [Office.]

feb. 16—tf.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTI[ON]

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFF[ICE]